

The Cromwell Argus

AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

No. 239, Vol. V.]

CROMWELL, OTAGO, N.Z.: TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1874.

[Price 6d.]

Cromwell Advertisements



DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.,
WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL
FAMILY GROCERS,
AND
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

D. A. JOLLY & CO. desire to return thanks to the people of Cromwell and the surrounding districts for the liberal encouragement they have received since opening the above establishment; and as they intend devoting their attention exclusively to the Grocery and Wine and Spirit trade, they confidently hope, from their connection in Dunedin, to be able to place before the public a genuine class of goods, well and carefully selected, at prices that cannot fail to give general satisfaction. They would respectfully invite attention more especially to the following articles in stock:

Teas of excellent flavor, in chests, half chests, and boxes.
Coffee not to be surpassed in quality.
Cocoa and Chocolate of the best brands.
Sugar—crystals and crushed loaf.
Raisins—Muscatel, Sultan, and Flame.
Jams, Jellies, Pickles, and Sauces.
Rice, Onions, and Butter of prime quality.
Tobacco—Imperial Ruby Twist, Bannatyne's, and Old Spout, and Aromatic.
Oils—Salad, Castor, and Kerosene.
Candles of the best brands.
Saps—Blue Mottled, Yellow, and Scented in bars and cakes, &c., &c.

Wakatipu Galt, Wheat, and Chaff.

SPICES.

Liquor—Whisky—Arbuckle's and Long John's.

Hennessey's and Martell's Brandy, in bulk.

J.D.K. & Co. Geneva.

Burnett's Old Tom.

Leamon Hart's Rum in bulk.

Porter—Black's, Byass's, and Gilbey's.

Cordial.

Ginger Wine, Raspberry Vinegar, Peppermint,

Lemon Syrup, &c., &c.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

Families waited on for orders, and goods delivered in all parts of the district at Cromwell prices.

DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.,

HAVING RECEIVED A NEW AND SELECT

ASSORTMENT OF

IRONMONGERY

Beg to call public attention to the following:

Blasting Powder and

Fuse, Long and

Short handle Shovels;

Picks, Pick Handles, and

Bludge Forks; Pannikins, Gold

Dishes, Billies; Galvanised Iron

Barrels; American Tyne, Buckets, and

Brooms; Axes and Handles; Manila Rope

for mining purposes; Drilling Hammers and

Handles; White Lead; Castor Oil in bulk;

Washing-boards; Brushware of every

description; Nails; Canvas; Rope

Pipes.—Contracts undertaken

for supplying Mining Co.'s

with Material of all

kinds, on liberal

terms. Free

delivery.

DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.'s

DEPOT FOR MINING TOOLS,

CROMWELL.

SHAMROCK STORE,

CROMWELL.

WILLIAM SHANLY,

FAMILY GROCER,

GENERAL STOREKEEPER,

is carrying on business at the old-established premises, next to the Bank of New South Wales, Melmore-street.

The BEST QUALITY of GOODS only is kept in stock.

All orders will meet with prompt attention

Cromwell Advertisements

BELFAST STORE,
CLYDE AND CROMWELL.

WINES, SPIRITS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, COLONIAL PRODUCE, &c. &c. &c.

JAMES HAZLETT

Begs to inform the Public of the Dunstan District that, in connection with his established business of ten years at Clyde, he has opened EXTENSIVE PREMISES AT CROMWELL, where he will be able to supply the Trade, Run-holders, Farmers, and Private Families, with EVERY CLASS OF GOODS, of the very best description, at the lowest current rates.

JAMES HAZLETT would particularly mention that in the FLOUR & COLONIAL PRODUCE BUSINESS he can defy competition, as in that line he is in connection with Messrs WHITTINGHAM BROTHERS, of Queenstown, who are the largest buyers in the Lake District.

J. HAZLETT, being a CASH BUYER in the Dunedin and Melbourne Markets, feels confident he can sell the cheapest and best article in the District, and invites a visit from Purchasers.

Note the address:

JAMES HAZLETT,

CLYDE AND CROMWELL.

VICTORIA STORE, CROMWELL.

I. WRIGHT,

DRAPER, CLOTHIER, HOSIER,

HABERDASHER, AND

GENERAL STOREKEEPER.

I. WRIGHT is now offering an assortment of NEW and CHEAP GOODS, in

DRESS MATERIALS—Prints, Winceys, Alpaca, all-wool Plaids, French Merinos, &c.

Calicoes, Flannels, Blankets, Quilts

Toilet Covers, Matting and Druggeting

Ladies and Children's Underclothing

BATH LINEN.

Also, a well-selected stock of

Women and Children's Boots and Shoes, in leather, kid, and cashmere

Ladies and Children's Hats, trimmed and un-trimmed

Ironmongery, Glass, Crockery.

Patent Medicines, Fancy Goods

Toys, Jewellery, Cutlery, Stationery

Perfumery, Musical Instruments

Berlin and other Wools

Paperhangings, Brushware

Tobacco and Cigars

and other Goods too numerous to mention.

NEWS AGENT.

JOHN MARSH

"VALUE FOR MONEY."

BRIDGE HOTEL,

CROMWELL.

STARKEY'S

KAWARAU HOTEL,

CROMWELL.

Having purchased the above well-known hotel, G. M. STARKEY begs to inform his numerous friends, and the public generally, that it will be his study to maintain the high reputation the KAWARAU HOTEL has long since acquired for comfort.

One of Alcock's prize Billiard Tables (quite new.)

Wines and Spirits of the very best quality.

An efficient Groom always in attendance.

Cromwell Advertisements

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.,
CROMWELL, QUEENSTOWN, LAWRENCE,
DUNEDIN, and MELBOURNE,

ARE DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

DRAPERY; BOOTS AND SHOES; GROCERIES; WINES, SPIRITS, AND PROVISIONS; IRONMONGERY; CROCKERY; BUILDING MATERIALS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS; PAPERHANGINGS, OILS, & PAINTS; GRINDERY; FURNITURE AND BEDDING; SADDLERY; AND PATENT MEDICINES.

A supply of WHEAT, OATS, BRAN, & POLLARD always on hand.

Being the only authorised agents for

ROBERTSON & HALLENSTEIN'S BRUNSWICK FLOUR MILLS,
LAKE WAKATIPU,

We are prepared to supply their best Silk-dressed Flour, guaranteed equal to Adelaide.

Having opened a branch establishment in Dunedin, solely for the manufacture of

MENS' CLOTHING,

We are in a position to offer to the public a SUPERIOR CLASS OF GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.

We therefore respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto bestowed, and our customers may rest assured that all orders entrusted to our care will be promptly executed.

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.

CROMWELL TIMBER & IRON YARD,
LATE MR GRANT'S
NEW ZEALAND & AMERICAN TIMBER YARD.

JAMES TAYLOR,

Carpenter and Builder, Ironmonger,



Has FOR SALE all kinds of Building Material suitable for the district.

Estimates given for Buildings at the Lowest PRICES compatible with Good Material and Workmanship.

Punctuality and attention to all orders may be relied on.

A Large Assortment of Paperhangings, Paints, Glass, FURNITURE—comprising Chairs, Tables, Washstands, Iron Bedsteads, &c. Building Ironmongery, Carpenters' and Miners' Tools, Hemp, Wire, and Manila Rope, SADDLERY, &c., cheap.

Cromwell Veterinary Shoeing Forge,
Next door to Kidd's Cromwell Hotel.

EDWARD LINDSAY,
(Late of Clyde and Melbourne),
GENERAL BLACKSMITH, FARRIER, AND MACHINIST.

Begs to intimate to his customers and the general public that he has REMOVED to his NEW PREMISES, next to the Cromwell Hotel, Melmore Terrace, where he will carry on every description of Blacksmith work and Farriery as heretofore.

E. LINDSAY begs to intimate to the Public generally that he has gone to the expense of getting a CAST-IRON BED for TIRING WHEELS on a new principle, being the first introduced up-country, which he will guarantee to give general satisfaction; also, that he has made a reduction in the price of Horse-shoeing.

LIGHT SHOES . . . 12s.

DRAUGHT " . . . 17s.

EDWARD LINDSAY,

Veterinary Shoeing Forge.

JOHN W. THOMPSON,
FARRIER AND BLACKSMITH.

J. W. THOMPSON desires to announce to the inhabitants of Cromwell and the District that he has purchased the business lately carried on by Mr JAMES SLOAN as Farrier and Blacksmith. His long practical experience in all branches of the business, combined with moderate charges, will, he trusts, secure him a fair share of public patronage.

THOMPSON'S
VETERINARY AND SHOEING FORGE,
CROMWELL.

THOMAS FOOTE,
TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
MELMORE TERRACE,
CROMWELL.

Ladies' Riding Habits made to order.

CHARLES COLCLOUGH,
SHAREBROKER, COMMISSION
AGENT,
ARBITRATOR, AND ACCOUNTANT
CROMWELL.

Having arranged to devote my time exclusively to these occupations, business entrusted to my care will receive every attention.

Agent for the New Zealand Fire Insurance Company.

K. PRETSCH,
CROMWELL,
COACH AND GENERAL PAINTER,
PAPERHANGER, &c.,

Has always on hand a fine selection of Paperhangings, Paints, Glass, and Mouldings of every description, at low prices.

Contracts undertaken for General Painting, Paperhanging, Decoration, and Sign Writing.

Cromwell

E. MURRELL
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,
CROMWELL.
All kinds of WATCHES, CLOCKS, and
MUSICAL BOXES cleaned
and repaired.
Wellery made and repaired.—Pipes mounted.

Observe the address:

NEXT MARSH'S BRIDGE HOTEL.



THE CROMWELL BAKERY.
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER,
Melmore-street, Cromwell.

Families waited on for orders, and Bread
regularly delivered in all parts of the district.



CROMWELL BUTCHERY
(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL),
OWEN PIERCE - PROPRIETOR.

A supply of Meat of all descriptions always on
hand, and sold at the Lowest Prices.



FREE TRADE BUTCHERY,
(Wholesale and Retail),
JAMES DAWKINS - PROPRIETOR.

A supply of Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Hams,
Bacon, &c., always on hand.
* Meat delivered at Town Prices throughout
the district.

BEEF, BY THE QUARTER, 3½d per lb.

SWAN BREWERY,
CROMWELL.

GOODGER AND KUHTZE,
Proprietors.

GOODGER AND KUHTZE are now prepared
to supply their unrivalled XXXX ALES in any
quantity.

Orders left with Mr G. W. GOODGER, Crom-
well, or at the Brewery, will be promptly at-
tended to.

To FARMERS:
GOODGER AND KUHTZE will be purchasers
during the forthcoming season of any quantity
of GOOD MALTING BARLEY.

GOODGER & KUHTZE.

ARROW FLOUR MILLS.
To Runholders, Storekeepers, Bakers,
and others.

Messrs BUTEL BROS. have much pleasure
in announcing that they have appointed D. A.
JOLLY & Co., of Cromwell, as their agents for
the sale of their SILK-DRESSED FLOUR,
BRAN, and POLLARD.

JOLLY & Co. will be prepared to promptly
execute orders within a radius of Sixty Miles.

FLOUR GUARANTEED.—TERMS LIBERAL.

D. MACKELLAR,
ACCOUNTANT and
GENERAL AGENT.

Manager of { Star of the East Quartz Mining
Company, Registered;
Colleen Bawn Quartz Mining Com-
pany, Registered;
Kawarau Bridge Company (Messrs
McCormick, Grant, & Richards).

Agent for { The Norwich Union Fire Insurance
Company.

Office: Melmore-street, Cromwell.

Mechanical Drawings furnished.—Specifications
prepared.

Cromwell

CHEAP DRAPERY AND CLOTHING STORE.

COME EARLY AND SEE J. SOLOMON'S STOCK NOW OPENED
OUT OF

New Autumn and Winter Goods.

NEW MILLINERY

NEW DRAPERY

NEW CLOTHING

NEW BOOTS

NEW FANCY GOODS

&c. &c. &c.

It is impossible within the limits of an advertisement to GIVE AN IDEA of the
EXTENT AND VARIETY of the New Stock.

ONE CALL WILL CONVINCe ANYONE it is the BEST and CHEAPEST
IN CROMWELL.

J. S. is determined to continue SELLING CHEAP throughout the Winter.

Purchase your Winter Outfit from the

CHEAP DRAPERY STORE
IF YOU WANT TO SAVE MONEY.

CROCKERYWARE;

A GREAT SACRIFICE IN CONSEQUENCE OF GIVING UP THIS BRANCH.

MILLINERY & DRESSMAKING

Under the management of Mrs Solomon.

J. S O L O M O N,
THE ORIGINAL CHEAP DRAPER.

(Premises lately occupied by the Bank of New Zealand.)

J. R. COWAN,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR,
AND CONVEYANCER.

WILLIAM TAYLOR,
BOOTMAKER,
MELMORE STREET, CROMWELL.

Has a large and varied stock of Boots and Shoes
on hand, of the best quality.

An inspection of the stock is invited.

Boots and Shoes made to order in the latest and
most approved fashion.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

PRICES MODERATE.

NOTICE.

COALS! COALS! COALS!!!

The Cromwell Coal Works will in future be
carried on by WILLIAMS & HAYES, who
have much pleasure in calling the attention of
the inhabitants of the Cromwell District to their
New Seam of Coal, which is far superior to any
hitherto obtained in the same works, or in any
other portion of the District. They therefore
respectfully solicit a continuance of the patron-
age heretofore bestowed, with the conviction
that that patronage will be deserved.

All orders entrusted to us will be attended to
at once, and on the shortest notice, as we intend
to keep a good supply of coals at the pit-mouth.
Coals delivered anywhere, either in or out of the
district; and lowest cartage prices charged.

20s. per ton at the Works.
32s. „ delivered.
16 bags to the ton.

WILLIAMS & HAYES,
Coal Works, Cromwell.

F. SANSON, SADDLER
AND
HARNESS-MAKER.

Begs to inform the public that he is carrying on
business at the Premises lately occupied by Mr
Raven, in Cromwell, and trusts, by strict atten-
tion and moderate charges, to merit the public
patronage.

Collars, Pack-saddles, and Harness of every
description made on the premises.
Repairs done on the shortest notice.

Cromwell

NEW RUSH
TO THE
London House.

Has just returned from Dunedin, after purchas-
ing a large stock of
DRAPERY, CLOTHING, & BOOTS.
At a small advance on the English cost, which
will be sold at such prices as must command a
SPEEDY CLEARANCE.

Goods will be sold CHEAPER than at the late
Clearing Sale.

The motto of this House will be Small Profits
and Quick Returns. 2½ per cent. will be al-
lowed on all cash transactions, and 5 per cent.
will be charged on all accounts not paid within
a month. Goods will be sold on these terms only.

Note the address:

W. TALBOYS,
LONDON HOUSE,
231 CROMWELL.

CROMWELL APOTHECARIES'
HALL.

MAX GALL
CHEMIST & DRUGGIST.

Dealer in Fancy Goods, Perfumery, Stationery,
Tobacco and Cigars.

Prescriptions accurately prepared.

Large stock of Patent Medicines always on hand,
and sold at a price considerably lower
than ordinarily charged.

MAX GALL,

Begs to inform the public that the whole of his
stock may be relied upon as being of a first-class
character; and he hopes, by giving the utmost
care and attention to his business, to deserve
and get the support of the inhabitants of Crom-
well and the surrounding districts.

NOTICE.

POISON for DOGS will be laid on
MOUNT PISA STATION on and after this
date. I. LOUGHNAN.
Mount Pisa, 12th May 1870.—27tc

Kawarau Gorge

KAWARAU GORGE COAL PIT
AND
LIME-KILN.

The undersigned begs to announce that the
above pit is in splendid working order, and that
he is raising coals of an excellent quality.

In connection with the pit, he is also working
a LIME-KILN, and is prepared at a day's no-
tice to supply first-class building lime in any
quantity, and at reasonable rates.

J. W. ROBERTSON.

Bannockburn

BANNOCKBURN HOTEL & STORE,
DOCTOR'S FLAT, BANNOCKBURN,
(On the Main Road to the Nevis).

GROCERIES, CLOTHING, BOOTS, and HOUSE-
HOLD REQUISITES of all descriptions
kept in Stock.

The Goods, being obtained DIRECT from
Dunedin, are retailed at the LOWEST POS-
SIBLE PRICES.

N.P.—Good Stabling, Horse Feed, &c.

JOHN RICHARDS, PROPRIETOR.

BANNOCKBURN TIMBER YARD
AND CARPENTER'S SHOP.

JAMES TAYLOR,
CROMWELL TIMBER AND IRON YARD,
Begs to inform the Residents of BANNOCKBURN,
NEVIS, POTTERS, &c., that in order to meet the
increasing requirements of those districts, he
has opened a Branch Establishment at Doctor's
Flat, opposite Mr Richards' Store.

A good supply of TIMBER and IRON for
Building and Mining purposes always on hand.
Best Material and Workmanship Cheap for Cash.



WILLIAM SUTHERLAND & CO.,
(Late of Logantown),

GENERAL BLACKSMITHS & FARRIERS,
Beg to intimate to Mining Companies and the
public generally that they have removed to
QUARTZVILLE, next to HAZLETT'S Carrick
Range Hotel, where they hope, by strict atten-
tion to business and reasonable charges, to merit
a share of their patronage.

CARRICK-RANGE HOTEL,
QUARTZVILLE.

CHARLES PEAKE,
Proprietor.

The Proprietor, having recently purchased the
above well-known and centrally-situated Hotel,
is now in a position to offer first-class accommo-
dation to all who may favour him with their
patronage.

The Premises are fitted up and furnished on
the most complete scale, and the arrangements
for the comfort of visitors and travellers are
second to none in the district.

COMMODIOUS BILLIARD ROOM,
fitted with one of Julius Faser's full-sized table

AN EXCELLENT SIX-STALLED STABLE,
with careful groom always in attendance.

183 CHARLES PEAKE.

Alberttown

ALBERT HOTEL,
STORE, & POST-OFFICE,
ALBERT TOWN.

H. NORMAN

Begs to intimate that he has made very exten-
sive improvements in the above old establish-
ment, and can now offer unrivalled accommo-
dation, both for man and horse.

A large stock of GENERAL STORES & DRAPERY
always on hand.

Old acquaintances will please remember
that they can still make themselves perfectly at
home at

H. NORMAN'S,
ALBERT TOWN.

BEST PORT WINE

FOR INVALIDS

Can be obtained of D. A. JOLLY & Co.

Price, 63s per dozen.

NOTICE TO RATEPAYERS.

Persons who have not PAID ALL THEIR RATES on or before the 15th June, 1874, cannot have their names inserted on the Municipal Electoral Roll. *Vide* Sections VIII. and X., Otago Municipal Ordinance, 1865.

CHAS. COLCLOUGH,
Town Clerk.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Tenders will be received at the Town Clerk's Office till 8 p.m. on THURSDAY, 18th instant, for CUTTING and FORMING Innis-street to Permanent Levels, and dealing with the Gravel therefrom as per specification.

CHAS. COLCLOUGH,
Town Clerk.

FOR SALE.

A HALF SHARE in a SLUICING CLAIM situate at Maori Point, Clutha River; also in a RACE, with right to six heads of water; and a HUT, the TOOLS, &c., &c.

The race commands about six or seven miles of the Clutha bank, and the supply of water is permanent and unfailing.

For particulars as to price, &c., apply at the Office of this Paper; or to

JOHN HILL SERJEANT,
On the claim.

NOTICE.—I hereby notify that JOHN TOWAN has applied to the Waste Land Board to purchase the Land at present occupied by him on Run 245, being Section 2, Block I., Cromwell District, and containing 50 acres. Any objections to the granting of said application must be lodged in writing at the District Land Office, Clyde, on or before the 11th day of June, 1874.

W. LAWRENCE SIMPSON,
District Officer.

Clyde, 22/5/74.

In the Estate of DAVID TAGGART, late of the Mount Pisa Hotel, deceased.

WE, the undersigned, hereby authorise MRS BYRON to collect all outstanding accounts in the Estate of the late DAVID TAGGART, of Mount Pisa Hotel.

HAZLETT & BECK,
Trustees in the above Estate.

CROMWELL JOCKEY CLUB.

The Committee of the Cromwell Jockey Club are prepared to receive offers for FENCING IN the Cromwell RACECOURSE. The use of the enclosure, 300 acres, for a term of years, to be taken as payment.

Tenders, stating the NUMBER OF YEARS, to be sent in to the SECRETARY, at Starkey's Kawarau Hotel, on or before 1st JULY.

Nature of Fence required and all further information can be obtained on application to

G. M. STARKEY,
Hon. Secretary.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE "PIONEER" DREDGE,
Now on the River Kawarau, about a mile above the Gentle Annie Bridge; with all the plant, tools, etc., used in working the same.

Terms reasonable.

For particulars as to terms, etc., apply to the Office of this Paper, or to

JOHN PERRIAM,
Lowburn.

£4 10s. PER OUNCE FOR GOLD.

GOLD will be found to be worth the above price by purchasing at the

GREAT CLEARING SALE

at W. TALBOYS'

LONDON HOUSE,

CROMWELL.

BANNOCKBURN PUBLIC LIBRARY.

After Monday, April 27th, the Bannockburn Library will be in the SCHOOLMASTER'S RESIDENCE, Smith's Gully.

Terms of Subscription:

Five Shillings entrance fee; and One Shilling a Month, payable quarterly in advance.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Australian Mutual Provident Society has deposited Colonial Government securities to the value of £20,000 with the Public Trustee; and that all holders of Policies granted by that Society are entitled to register those Policies in terms of "The Life Assurance Companies Act, 1873."

J. WOODWARD,
Public Trust Office, Public Trustee.
Wellington, May 18, 1874.

THE following extract from the Regulations for the Registration of Life Policies is published for general information:—

1. Every policy-holder, who is such in respect of a policy granted or entered into in New Zealand by a Company who shall have made a deposit of securities under "The Life Assurance Companies Act, 1873," may, if the policy or contract has been made before the commencement of the said Act, register such policy with the Public Trustee within twelve months after the commencement of the said Act, but not after; and if made after the commencement of the said Act, then within six months after the making thereof. (N.B.—The 1st of November, 1873, is fixed as the commencement of the Act.)

2. The person intending to register a policy shall either deliver the same to the Public Trustee at his office in Wellington, or may deliver the same to an agent; and every such person shall make application to register such policy in a form which can be obtained at any Post-Office in the Colony at which Money Orders are issued.

3. The Public Trustee shall make and keep a book for the registration of policies, in which the particulars of each policy shall be recorded.

4. There shall be paid to the Public Trustee by the policy-holder a fee of five shillings on the registration thereof.

5. Each policy shall bear a registration number according to the order in which it has been received, and when registered the Public Trustee shall make and sign a memorandum thereon in the form or to the effect following:—

No. REGISTERED in pursuance of "The Life Assurance Companies Act, 1873," this day of 18

(Signature)

Public Trustee.

J. WOODWARD,

Public Trust Office, Public Trustee.
Wellington, May 18, 1874.

SONS OF FORTUNE GOLD MINING CO., (LIMITED),

ARROW RIVER FALLS.

(To be Registered under the Mining Companies Limited Liability Act.)

Capital £6000,
In 6000 shares of £1 each.

Calls: One Shilling per share on application; Two Shillings on allotment; and no more than One Shilling per month per share afterwards.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS AND PROMOTERS:

R. Clarke, Esq., M.P.C., Arrowtown.
Dr J. Douglas, Queenstown.
Mr M. J. Malaghan, "
Mr J. W. Robertson, "
Mr R. McDougall, Arrowtown.
Mr W. Paterson, "
Mr L. Preston, "
Mr J. A. Miller, "
Mr John Flynn, "
Mr Chas. Rein, "

BANKERS:

Bank of New Zealand.

SECRETARY, pro tem.

Mr A. Evans, Arrowtown.

BROKERS:

Messrs McArdeil and Co., Queenstown.
Mr W. Dalrymple, jun., Dunedin.

The Promoters of the Company have increased confidence in again submitting for public acceptance this undertaking. They have recently acquired six acres additional working field, making in all an area of 17 acres of the best known auriferous land on the Arrow.

The several successful heavy gold-findings all over this locality, and the known richness of the Company's ground, afford assurance that this enterprise will turn out one of the best paying on the gold-fields.

Applications for Shares, Prospectuses, &c., to be made to

W. DALRYMPLE, JUN.,
Exchange Chambers,
Princes-street, Dunedin.
Broker.

MONDAY, JULY 7, 1874.

To Miners, Speculators, and Others.

One of the most valuable Water Rights and Races on the Otago Gold-fields, commanding all the east bank of the Manuherikia, including Tucker Hill, all the auriferous ground at Blacks No. 3, and is the only available water to work the well-known rich ground at Blacks No. 1, above the present water-races.

MR GEORGE FACHE, instructed by the Proprietary, will sell by Public Auction, at BLACKS NO. 1, on Monday, July 7, at 1 p.m.,

The Manuherikia Water Race,
better known as the

IDA VALLEY RACE,

with the first right to twenty heads of water from the Manorburn.

Terms: £200 cash down; the balance in equal sums at one, two, and three years, bearing interest.

N.B.—The supply of water is never-failing, and the country the race commands is well known to be as rich as is in the Province.

GEO. FACHE,
Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1874.

Important sale by Auction of Quartz Crushing Machinery and Mining Plant.

TO QUARTZ REEFERS, CAPITALISTS, &c.

GEO. FACHE, instructed by the Proprietary, will sell by Public Auction, on Wednesday, June 17, at 11 a.m., at the Conroy's Quartz Reef, CONROY'S GULLY, west bank of the Molyneux, near Alexandra, the whole of the property of the Conroy's Quartz Mining Company, consisting of:—

Five-head Battery of Stampers, with copper-plated tables, amalgamating barrel, &c., complete, with dishes, buckets, tubs, retorts, crucibles, chamois skins, gratings, &c.

Twenty-six-foot Iron Water-wheel.

170 lbs. (about) Quicksilver.

400-gallon Tank.

Complete set of Blacksmith's Tools.

About 600 feet of hard wood iron-laid tramway, iron truck, windlass, ropes, cast steel drills, picks, shovels, and a full lot of mining tools.

Carpenter's bench, and lot of carpenter's tools.

Iron house, 14ft. by 10ft.; lot of paint and oils, sodium, amalgam, kerosene, pitch, &c., &c.

A large quantity of timber, including props, planks, quartering, battens, &c.

Also, a quantity of other property, too numerous to particularise.

The whole to be sold without reserve.

N.B.—The Battery and Wheel to be sold in one lot; the rest in lots to suit purchasers.

The Auctioneer desires to state that on account of the large quantity of property to be sold, and so that purchasers may reach accommodation before night-fall, there being none within a few miles, it will be necessary to make an early start. The Sale will therefore commence at 11 o'clock sharp.

TENDERS.

TENDERS for CARTING 100 TONS, more or less, of QUARTZ from the new Tunnel in the STAR OF THE EAST Company's claim to the Battery, will be received up till SATURDAY Evening, at 6 p.m.

Tenders to be lodged with Mr WILLIAM GRANT, Cromwell, or with the MINING MANAGER, on the Claim.

LUCKNOW QUARTZ MINING COMPANY, REGISTERED.

The HALF-YEARLY MEETING will be held at the Office of M^r LANDRESS, HEBURN, & Co., Manse-street, Dunedin, on WEDNESDAY, 10th June, at 4 p.m.

THOMAS BLACK,

Legal Manager.

In the matter of the Estate of MICHAEL SHANLY, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all ACCOUNTS against the above Estate must be RENDERED IN DUPLICATE on or before the 1st day of JULY next; and any persons having any Goods or Chattels belonging to the Estate are hereby required to hand over the same to the undersigned.

REV. J. MACKAY,

Or

CHAS. COLCLOUGH,

Executors.

In aid of the Wakatip Hospital.

RICHARD J. GEE

will appear in his

ORIGINAL ENTERTAINMENT,

"THE SEVEN AGES OF MAN,"

at the DEEP CREEK HOTEL,

Gibbstown, on

SATURDAY EVENING,

June 13.

Admission 3s.

NOTICE.**THE COLONIAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.**

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

The application lists for shares will close on MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 4 p.m., at the Head Office, and the several Agencies in Otago and Southland.

WM. YOUNG,

Interim Secretary.

Cromwell Argus,

AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

CROMWELL: TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1874.

THE extract from the *Daily Times* (which we reproduce below,) in relation to the disgraceful scene which took place in the Provincial Council on Thursday night last, in connection with the matter of the Gold-fields Secretaryship, is so well put, and represents so well what must be the opinion of every sensible man on the subject, that we make no apology for transcribing it at full length. The hon. member for Dunedin, Mr FISH, as we have since learned by private advices, was not guilty of fictitious conduct to such an extent as is imputed. Having tested the feeling of the Council on the question two or three times, and perceiving that it was impossible to carry his point, he very properly succumbed; and intimated his intention of withdrawing what must be a futile opposition, and of allowing the item to pass. And further, we believe he afterwards used every effort to induce Messrs BROWN and DE LAUTOUR to follow a like course, and withdraw their senseless and unmeaning opposition; but without avail. The only real support accorded to Messrs BROWN and DE LAUTOUR by Mr FISH and the others mentioned with him in the division list was when motions for the reduction of the item were varied by the bringing forward of a motion to report progress. Mr FISH and the others certainly supported the latter motion several times, but to this no objection can be urged. If hon. members wish to delay the consideration of any motion, endeavouring to carry a motion to report progress is a fair and legitimate method of attaining their end. But the course taken by Messrs BROWN and DE LAUTOUR is entirely inexcusable. We have several times noticed (although hitherto without comment) the peculiar stand which the member for Mount Ida has adopted towards Mr REID and those who support him; but this last escapade displays in so glaring a manner the shrewish and vixenish feeling indulged in by Mr DE LAUTOUR, that we cannot pass it over in silence. The utterances of the *Mount Ida Chronicle*,—which have been so noticeable lately, and which are supposed to be a reflex of the opinions held by the hon. member for Mount Ida,—regarding the one gold-fields member who supported the REID Government, will now, we trust, be rated at their proper value.

We reprint also an article on the same subject from the *Guardian*.

(Daily Times.)

The use of Parliamentary forms, no one, we feel sure, undervalues; and these forms, by permitting members of the Provincial Council to insist on the due discussion of every motion that comes before them, are a boon to representative institutions. Like every good thing, they can, however, be abused. Liberty can degenerate into license. The scene—we can hardly call it anything else—that was enacted in the Provincial Council last evening was such as is unparalleled in the history of representative assemblies. The vote which gave rise to this scene was a sum of £400 for a Gold-fields Secretary. Against this vote Mr Fish declaimed, and threatened that he should use every means to prevent it being passed, even if he should keep the House to midnight. Accordingly, the reduction of the vote was moved by £339, and division followed, when after two hours of this disgraceful waste of time, Mr Fish got ashamed of his conduct; he apparently retired from the scene. He left, however, two able representatives of faction in the persons of Mr J. C. BROWN and Mr DE LAUTOUR. These members, occasionally assisted by about ten others, headed by Mr Fish and other Oppositionists, kept on moving the reduction of the item pound by pound, and moving that the Chairman report progress. We now write after 3 a.m., and still this shameful and disgraceful scene lasts; Mr DE LAUTOUR and Mr BROWN remaining to obstruct, while the other members of the Opposition, led by their Head, wait in an adjoining room, ready to give them

assistance should they require it. We have said that the scene is unparalleled, and we think that it is high time that the Council should adopt some method to prevent such a shameful proceeding, and also the utter waste of its time and of the people's money. We do not care to characterise the action of the members who have made such an exhibition of themselves: we rather publish their names. In Parliament it is the highest disgrace—saving, perhaps, expulsion—for the Speaker to name a member. Let the people of Otago learn the names of those members who, out of private pique, attempted to force a large majority to yield to them, and we have no doubt fitting reward will be bestowed upon them for their conduct. We need not single out Mr James Clarke Brown and Mr Cecil Albert De Lantour. We are sorry to say that the other members of the faction—they do not deserve the name of Opposition—are almost equally to blame. They walked out of the House—excepting Mr Turton, who remained to advise Messrs Brown and De Lantour. The names, then, of the faction our readers will learn from the division lists. We have said—we hesitate to characterise the proceedings. All we can say is, that if the Council submits to such coercion, and if the districts that return the members of this factious Opposition submit to it, it were better that Provincial Institutions be at once abolished. Those members who can talk liberal land-lawism, who speak of economy, who can indulge in hyperbole about the "working-man" and settlement, are to be found in the ranks of the faction. Well, can the people of the Province believe in their sincerity? We could understand a large minority making a stand against the tyranny of a majority; but two or three members being allowed to interrupt the whole business of the Council for hours is too much. We submit something must speedily be done. Two courses are open. Let the Superintendent prorogue the Council, and thereby lay the onus of the stoppage of public business on the right shoulders; or else let the Standing Orders of the Council be amended. Another scene such as that of last evening will bring Parliamentary institutions into such contempt that no respectable person will care to be concerned in them. Let the Council then see to it ere it is too late; or else acknowledge that forty-three members are bound to obey the dictates of Mr Fish's lieutenants—Mr James Clark Brown and Mr Cecil Albert De Lantour.

(Guardian.)

The Provincial Council was last night the scene of one of those occurrences which are calculated to bring representative institutions into contempt. In committee on the Estimates, the vote for Gold-fields Secretary came on, when the Government were asked whom they contemplated appointing to the office? The question was a reasonable one under the circumstances, but the Government refused to give the desired information; whereupon a few members began the work of obstruction by calling for divisions, and speaking against time during the intervals. While we write sixteen divisions have been taken, and there is every prospect of these tactics being pursued until the majority are tired out. We cannot too strongly condemn factious opposition; and the conduct of the minority last night was factious in the extreme. Doubtless the Government might have avoided the scene altogether, if they had given the desired information, which could in no way have imperilled the vote; but their want of judgment is no excuse for members blocking public business. The Gold-fields members agree as to the necessity for having a member of the Government specially charged with Gold-fields administration, and therefore the Executive, by putting the item on the Estimates, comply with their wishes. If, however, the Government decline to say who shall occupy that position during the recess, the minority have no means of compelling them to declare it. To persistently obstruct the public business is not the way to influence the Executive; and we trust, for the sake of the Council, that resource will not again be had to a power which should only be very sparingly exercised under most exceptional circumstances.

On Friday last, Mr Simpson intimated that the Licensing Court would stand further adjourned until the 26th instant.

It will be noticed that application lists for shares in the new Bank will close on Monday, the 29th instant. Over 65,000 shares have been applied for in Otago and Southland.

The Albion, which arrived at the Bluff on Sunday, brings some of the disappointed Palmer "Rushians," who left Cromwell on the first news. Reliable information may thus be looked for regarding the rush.

Mr R. J. Gee announces an entertainment for Saturday evening at Mr Schieb's Deep Creek Hotel, in aid of the Wakatipu Hospital. The entertainment is of the same nature as that given by him at the Bannockburn some time ago, in aid of the Dunstan Hospital, which proved a great success and was highly enjoyable.

A Chinaman was killed by a fall of earth in his claim at the Nevis, on Friday last. News was brought into Cromwell on Saturday, and the Coroner for the District, Dr Corse, accompanied by Sergeant Cassels, proceeded to the Nevis. On Monday a jury was got together, and an inquest held, with a verdict of "Accidental Death."

Among the Provincial Council papers received by us yesterday morning is "A Report on the Sanitary Condition of Cromwell, and the Causes of the Epidemic," by Dr Millen Coughtry. The report was laid on the table of the Council on May 18, 1874, and is somewhat voluminous, consisting of seven printed pages of foolscap. Possibly next week we may make some extracts from it.

At the last meeting of the Town Council, attention was directed to the unsatisfactory nature of the management of the Cromwell Cemetery, and action was taken, as will be seen, towards securing the handing-over of the management to the Council. The complaints are various. It is looked upon as unsatisfactory that no account is ever made of the revenue, which certainly is not spent in improvements; and the Council think that the management should be in the hands of a body, such as themselves, directly responsible to the citizens and to the general public.

Captain Howell, a well-known runholder in the Wakatipu district, died recently in Sydney.

Operations for the extension of the telegraph line from Naseby to Alexandra, via St. Bathans and Blacks, have been commenced, and the erection of the poles will be proceeded with immediately.

Judge Ward writes to the editor of the *Otago Guardian* as follows:—Sir,—I beg to inform you that the documents purporting to be telegrams from myself to the Hon. Mr Vogel, respecting Judge Chapman, recently printed in the *Otago Daily Times*, are simply impudent forgeries.

We understand that a new paper is about to be started at Balclutha within a week or two. This has been in contemplation for years past. There seems in the Clutha district a splendid field for a paper; and considering the enthusiasm of the inhabitants in connection with the matter, the success can scarcely be doubted.

By the last mail, we received the April number of the *Family Herald*. An especial feature in it is the opening chapters of a new tale, entitled "A Strange Friendship: a Story of New Zealand," written by a lady resident in Otago. Its appearance in so well-known and favourite a periodical is no small tribute to Colonial talent. It promises to be an interesting and fairly well-told story.

At the Anglican Synod, recently held in Wellington, Mr Sewell moved regarding the Bishopric of Dunedin—"That this Synod having carefully examined the circumstances under which Dr Jenner claims to be first Bishop of the see of Dunedin, declares that Dr Jenner, not having been appointed in accordance with the laws of the Church in New Zealand, ought not to be recognised as first Bishop, and this Synod doth hereby recognise the Rev. Samuel Tarrant Nevill, D.D., as the present and first Bishop of Dunedin." The motion was agreed to.

The Leader Company, on the Carrick Range, washed up the second crushing from their claim on Saturday last, and the cake was brought into town on Monday. 45 tons were put through, and the result was 65 ozs, or a trifle over 27 dwts to the ton. This stone was taken from the 50-foot level, and the company are now starting a drive 80 feet lower, by which means the claim will be thoroughly tested. The first crushing, from the 20-foot level, yielded at the rate of 8 dwts only, and the larger yield on this occasion is highly satisfactory, and promises well.

Subscription lists were started a short time ago for the purpose of raising a sum of money to build a Presbyterian Church in Cromwell, and we understand that the very satisfactory sum of £100 has already been promised. The Committee have every reason to believe that the Presbyterian Synod of Otago will give £500 towards the erection of a Church, so that with any sum like £200 in hand, they would be in a position to begin building. Those, therefore, to whom lists have been entrusted would do well to use endeavours to have them filled up as soon as possible. A Church for the Presbyterian body in this town has been a want long felt, and a little energy in one or two quarters is all that is required to see the want supplied.

The *Western Star* is a peculiar paper. In its issue of the 23rd ult., there appeared the following advertisement:—"Wanted. A Wife. Pleasant manners preferred to good looks. Must be accomplished, and at the same time able to do house-work. Address, W.A., Post-office, Riverton, enclosing carte de visite and address." The successful result of this advertisement may be gleaned from an extraordinary announcement published in the same paper on the 30th ult.:—"Public Notice.—Our Editor having, in a fit of mental aberration, committed matrimony, this issue is rather weak. What effect on the future of Southland this will have, remains to be proved.—THE PRINTER."

A letter from our Dunstan correspondent arrived last night very unfortunately too late for insertion. The concert in aid of the school funds on Wednesday evening last was a great success, and our correspondent, although he says the affair was the big half of a quarter century too late for him to be personally interested, still manages to go into decent raptures over the heavy of young ladies who form the Choral Society, and gave their services on the night in question.—The case of Cox v. Town Council, in the matter of the stones, has been decided against the plaintiff. The Magistrate expressing sorrow that the point of law raised by defendants was insurmountable. Rumour has it that the plaintiff intends to take the only step left to him, namely, to force the Council to return him a like quantity of stone.—Mr Feraud has taken action against the proprietor of the Clyde coal-pit to have the license of his water-race cancelled, on the ground that he does not use the water for gold-mining purposes. The Warden gave the case against Mr Feraud, who has given notice of appeal.—These are the main points of news in our correspondent's letter, for which we are sorry we cannot find room.

We are requested to call attention to the advertisements that appear in another part of this paper, on the subject of the Registration of Policies of Life Assurance in terms of the above Act. The Act required that all companies carrying on the business of Life Assurance in New Zealand shall deposit cash or Government securities with the Public Trustee to the extent of £50,000, which is to be increased as the business of the company goes on until it reaches the sum of £20,000. These sums the Act requires the Public Trustee to hold in trust for policy holders, being such in respect of policies issued in the Colony by the company making such deposits, whether the policy has been granted before or after the passing of the Act, providing that such policies, if granted before the commencement of the Act, be registered within twelve months from such commencement (November 1, 1873), or if granted after the passing of the Act, within six months after the making thereof. It will follow from the above, that holders of policies granted on or after the 1st of November last must register before the six months have expired, or they will forfeit the benefit conferred by the Act. The Australian Mutual Provident Society has given the holders of its policies the opportunity to register them, so that it now rests with those policy holders to avail themselves of the privilege.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

DUNEDIN.

MONDAY, 9.10 a.m.

G. F. C. Browne will bring forward a motion in the Council to-day, to the effect that it is desirable provision should be made in the Gold-fields Regulations to enable holders of residence area certificates, who have resided five years on such areas, to become purchasers.

Mr Reeves has given notice to move to-day that the number of representatives in the Provincial Council shall not exceed twenty, and that provision be therefore made for a re-adjustment of the representation.

Consideration of the Estimates was gone on with on Friday, and nearly the whole of the items passed as printed.

The item, "Gold-fields Secretary, £400," was passed after about thirty divisions having been pressed by Brown and de Lantour.

The item, "Expenses consequent on Governor's visit, £500," raised a considerable debate, in which his Excellency was referred to by a number of members in terms of strong disapprobation.

The Governor's private secretary has telegraphed from Auckland to the Wellington *Independent*, denying that Governor Ferguson proposed that all correspondence between the Governments of the several Colonies should pass directly to and from Governors.

Intelligence from the Bay of Islands gives particulars of a dispute between Maoris which is likely to end in open hostilities. A party of Natives had been digging gum on some "tapu" land, when Mohi, Tawhiao's leading fighting chief, came and claimed the gum. There are now two hostile bands of armed Natives, mustering 150 to 180, palavering.

The Provincial Hotel, Pictou, was burnt down on Saturday morning. It was insured in the New Zealand for £750, and in the Victoria for a like amount.

A shock of earthquake was felt at Lyttelton and Timaru on Saturday.

ENGLISH.

The Albion arrived at the Bluff yesterday with the English mails.

LONDON, May 23.

Prince Arthur has been created Duke of Connaught and Earl of Sussex.

The commandant at San Jose, Guatemala, was sentenced to be whipped, and then flogged (!), for the outrage on the British Vice-Consul.

£172,000 of the New Zealand loan has been taken up.

Wool is firm.

The Pope is recovering from an attack of fever and ague.

New Zealand hemp is at £17 to £24.

AUSTRALIAN.

MELBOURNE, June 2.

The ship British Admiral, 1800 tons, from London to Melbourne, was lost at King's Island on 23rd May. 79 were drowned, and only nine were saved. The ship's chronometer was out of order, and the officers were consequently out of their reckoning. She struck on the west side of the island, and went to pieces in quarter of an hour. The survivors arrived in Melbourne in a small ketch.

There are seventy-nine entries for the Melbourne Cup, including four from New Zealand.

The firm of Macallum, Neil, and Co. have suspended payment. Liabilities, £36,000.

TUESDAY, 9.16 a.m.

It was resolved by the Council last night, on the motion of De Lantour, to refund sixpence per ounce of the duty on all gold exported during the current year.

A number of applications by members for votes for various purposes were negatived, among them being one for £6000 for a bridge over the Kawarau (Clutha) near Kawarau Junction.

A man named Buck attempted to cross from the railway line to Castle-street last night, and sank into a quagmire up to his neck, where he remained some time. Fortunately he was discovered and released about one o'clock this morning, in a very exhausted state.

KAWARAU BRIDGE, NEVIS FERRY.

As previously announced, the completion of Mr M'Cormick's new bridge over the Kawarau River, at Edwards's Crossing, on the main road between Cromwell and Queens-town, was celebrated on Wednesday last. Cromwell people had made up their minds to respond to Mr M'Cormick's invitation, having a grateful remembrance of the pleasure of the opening-day last year of the Bannockburn Bridge; and conveyances—quadrupedal and vehicular—were in great request for a day or two previous. On Wednesday morning, a very heavy shower, which took place about 7 o'clock and lasted for nearly two hours, was looked upon as a precursor of disappointment; but this feeling gave way as the rain passed entirely over, and there appeared every promise of a fine day. This promise luckily held good, and consequently from ten to eleven o'clock the street looked quite busy with the number of horsemen and carriages starting towards the Nevis Ferry. On arrival at the Bridge, everything was found to be in a forward state of readiness for the proposed "spree," and what with visitors from the Arrow, Deep Creek, and

that neighbourhood, the concourse of people present could not have been less than 300 or 350.

Before going on to describe the celebration festivities, it may be well to give a few particulars as to the Bridge itself. As is generally known, the erection of it is a private speculation of Mr John M'Cormick, who apparently has a kind of weakness for supplying means of crossing rivers. He owned the first punt at the Kawarau Junction, at the time of the great rush to Fox's; afterwards put a punt on the Clutha River at the time of the Bendigo excitement; was the initiator of the Kawarau Bridge; and now is sole proprietor and constructor of the Bridge under notice. As one of the speakers on Wednesday put it, he is just the kind of man for a new country. Mr M'Cormick has kindly supplied us with a few particulars as to the construction of the Bridge, from which it will be seen that the undertaking was one of no slight responsibility and moment for a man single-handed as he has been. The span of the structure is 195 feet 6 inches, which is the greatest span of any bridge in the Australian or New Zealand colonies, and the height from the river is 70 feet. The spring of the arch is 2ft 10in. The quantity of timber used in the bridge is over 50,000 feet, and of iron 19 tons. 12,600 feet of 4½-inch wire rope has been used, and the masonry built on both sides of the river is something over six hundred tons. The materials used are of the strongest description, the erection being suspended by twenty-eight 4½-inch wire ropes, passing over two piers at either end which are 3 feet 6 inches square, and built of thoroughly seasoned timber, bolted together, and with hot tar run in between the seams and joints. There are also eight 4-inch mooring-ropes. The ends of the ropes are fastened to sheave castings, each one ton weight, let 25 feet into the solid rock on the Cromwell side, and built into 300 tons of solid cemented masonry on the Arrow side. The roadway is composed of 4½-inch red birch planking, the hand-rails being 6 feet 6 inches above the roadway, and built of picked red birch 9 inches by 6 inches, bolted securely to the superstructure by 3½-inch bolts—thus giving the bridge great rigidity. As the breaking strain of each wire rope amounts to some 40 tons, the strength of the structure is placed beyond the shadow of a doubt. The total cost is a little over £6000, and only four months were occupied in the work of construction; that is to say, four months have elapsed since Mr M'Cormick sustained the severe loss of one of the girders which were originally intended to be used in its construction; and as this loss entirely changed the plan of the erection, it may be fairly said that such is the real time of the Bridge's completion.

The lady deputed to perform the ceremony of christening was Mrs Corse, of Cromwell, and about three o'clock that lady was escorted towards the centre of the Bridge by Mr M'Cormick. Proceedings were opened by the Rev. Mr Drake engaging in prayer, thanking Providence for allowing the course of the Bridge's erection to be undisturbed by any accident to life or limb. Mrs Corse then approached the pendant bottle of champagne, and with a few expressions of congratulation on the successful completion of the work, and of hope that prosperity would attend Mr M'Cormick, she dashed the bottle against the structure, and christened it the "Victoria Bridge." Of course, cheers for everybody concerned followed. Then the Mayor of Arrowtown, Mr S. Goldston, arose in his might, and said he had been asked by Mr M'Cormick to formally open the Bridge for traffic. It was flattering to the Municipality of which he had the honour to be Mayor that he had been selected, and although other Mayors might be more fit, he would do his best. This he did according to the light that was in him, but his best was not brilliant. Presently he got into a fog regarding the relations between Mr M'Cormick and the Executive, and pulled up short by declaring the Bridge formally open. (Cheering once more followed. Then an adjournment was made to the table laid out on the Arrow side of the river, and before going further, a high meed of praise is due to Mrs M'Cormick, who superintended the supplying of eatables. Everything was first-class, and as many of the visitors had come a distance of fourteen or fifteen miles, it may be relied upon that justice was done to the spread. There was no stint of eatables or drinkables, and we are glad to say that in not one instance did we notice that the supply of the latter was misused or abused. Some little time having been spent in satisfying the "inner man" with solids, the liquids came into request for the purpose of toast-drinking. The usual toasts were given at short length, and then came that of the day, "Success and Prosperity to Mr John M'Cormick," proposed by Mr Cope, and seconded by most unanimous and prolonged cheering. Mr M'Cormick, in a very few words, replied, and then once again cheering followed. The only other toast which calls for notice was that given by Mr M'Cormick, "The Workmen," which was replied to by Mr Levee, in an excellent and well-delivered speech. The Rev. Mr Drake also addressed the assemblage, as also did Mr James Dawkins, the Mayor of Cromwell.

The proceedings were pleasantly varied by some excellent music by a portion of the Cromwell Brass Band, under the able leadership of Mr Whetter. "God save the Queen" concluded the affair, and the homeward route was taken by all, well pleased at the good cheer provided for them by Mr M'Cormick, and expressing the most lively hopes for his future success.

Mr M'Cormick intends at once to proceed with the erection of a hotel and range of stabling on the Arrow side of the river.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1874.

(Before W. Lawrence Simpson, Esq., R.M.)

HENRY BURROWS v. OWEN O'NEIL.
Charge of assault. Mr Wilson for the complainant.

The facts and circumstances in connection with this case are shortly as follows:—

O'Neil is manager of the Bannockburn Company's water-race. The complainant is one of nine claimholders who recently gave up certain water they rented from that company in consequence of a rise in the price; and at the same time they sent a "round robin" to the Directors, stating that so long as O'Neil retained the post of manager, they would refuse to take water from the company at any price. One Jones, it seems, working in the same neighbourhood as the nine before referred to, still rents water from the Bannockburn Company, and gave permission to Burrows to use it during the dinner-hour. O'Neil was apparently jealous of this privilege, and on the 28th of May, while Burrows was diverting the water, committed the offence complained of. He rushed at Burrows, who was making use of a dead sheep to divert the water, with an uplifted shovel; did not ask him civilly to desist, but threatened to brain him. O'Neil lifted the sheep out, but directly he went away, Burrows put it back. Then O'Neil came at him with an uplifted pick, and Burrows thought it well to desist entirely; he could stand the shovel, but a pick, in the hands of a man who was foaming at the mouth almost, was rather too much. He did not say much to O'Neil; he was so disgusted at the man who would threaten to "skull" him with a pick, that he walked away. Burrows' son and some others came up, and the son called O'Neil a coward and a scoundrel to attack a man with a pick, whereupon O'Neil ran at him also. O'Neil was of opinion that Burrows' son had called him "Irish," and a "Papist"; but plaintiff, in answer to the Magistrate, said his son called him nothing of the sort; in fact, the religious element was not introduced. One of Burrows' witnesses did not hear the son use "language" to O'Neil; besides, if he did, it was after the row with the father.

O'Neil did not deny the soft impeachment as to the pick and shovel part of the affair; but wished to prove that Burrows was turning off water over which he had no control, and induced the assault.

His Worship fined O'Neil five shillings and costs, and advised him in future to go about stopping people diverting water in some less alarming manner.

SLAUGHTERING LICENSE.

Daniel Scally, of the Nevis, was granted a slaughtering license.

WARDEN'S COURT.

FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1874.

(Before W. Lawrence Simpson, Esq., Warden.)

COMPLAINT.

Koch and party versus Sun Yew.—Owing to a misunderstanding as to day of adjournment, defendants, represented by Mr Colclough, were not prepared; and the case was further adjourned for seven days. The Warden stated that it might be inconvenient for him to hear the case next Court-day, and if so, he would in the meantime let the parties know, so that they might be spared the journey.

APPLICATIONS.

Water Races.—In the matter of the Bannockburn Co.'s application for a head-race, objected to by the All Nations party, which had been left to arbitration, the report of the arbiters was not such as to allow the Court to come to a decision; and the Warden expressed his intention of visiting the ground, and then settling the case.—W. H. Day, two sluiceways from creek on Grand View Range: granted.—Ting Pak and three others, two sluiceways from Nevis river: granted.—Henry Maidman, three sluiceways from Luggate creek: granted.

Protection.—Two applications for protection for the old Welcome claim were put in; one by Binge and party, and one by the Heart of Oak company. The Heart of Oak, it seemed, had bought a shaft on the ground from the Welcome party; had marked out the ground, applied for it, been working it, and had previously been granted protection. Binge and party wished to prove that the work from the shaft had been towards the original Heart of Oak claim, which adjoins, and that no work had been done in the Welcome ground at all; that the Oak had not the required number of men; and that there had been a total abandonment. After statements had been heard at some length on both sides, and a number of points opened up which would require too much space to detail, the Warden said the best thing he could do was to grant protection to neither party. The Oak could institute proceedings to oust Binge and party, and then the question of title could be cleared up.—S. Graham and five others, 60 days' for quartz claim on Carrick Range, to test reef: granted.—Thomas Scott and four others, for quartz claim, Carrick: withdrawn.—Star of the East company, 60 days' for claim on Carrick; objection by Scott and others withdrawn, and application granted.

Extended Claims.—Henry Maidman, one acre, Luggate: granted.—J. Mather and another, two acres, at Nevis: granted.—S. Barclay and another, two acres on Brown's flat: no appearance, struck out.

Tail Races.—S. Mather and another, 1600 yards from claim at Nevis: granted.—Ting Pak and three others, 400 yards from claim at Nevis: granted.—Charles Koch, 350 yards from claim in Smith's gully: objected to by Ah Cheong, and adjourned to 12/6/74.

Gold Mining Licenses.—The application of Wm. Masters and J. Mitchinson were adjourned pending survey.

The *Bruce Herald* states that it learns that a breach of promise case in Dunedin, of a more than usually interesting description, is likely to occupy the attention of Judge Chapman and a jury before many months. The parties to the suit are said to belong to families of the best position, and the damages are likewise said to be laid at a very high figure.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

The ordinary fortnightly meeting of the Town Council was held on Thursday evening last, in the Town-hall.

The inward correspondence consisted of a letter from the Corporation of Naseby, expressing willingness to forward the views of the Council in the matter of bringing through the mails to Cromwell; also the opinion of Mr B. C. Haggitt, to the effect that the by-laws of the Corporation were in every way legal and of effect. The Superintendent also enclosed a memo., agreeing with Mr Haggitt in his opinion.

An account from Mr Thomas Hayes, for work done on the town race, was passed for payment.

No tenders were received for reducing Innis-street to its permanent level; and fresh tenders were ordered to be called for.

Cr Jolly proposed, and Cr Grant seconded, "That tenders be called in the *Daily Times* for a supply of 4-inch piping, the quantity of piping, hydrants, and stops required to be determined by the Public Works Committee, who should report to the Council."—Carried.

In answer to Cr Pierce, it was stated that the town-race was being diverted along Innis-cort-street by the authority of the Council, under recommendation, for sanitary reasons, of the Public Works Committee.

On the motion of Cr Jolly, seconded by Cr Hayes, a sub-committee was appointed to obtain all possible information regarding the management of the Cromwell cemetery.

Proposed by Cr Wright, seconded by Cr Grant, and carried, "That a memorial be forwarded to D. MacKellar, M.P.C., for presentation to the Provincial Council, asking that a sum of money be placed upon the Estimates for the purpose of carrying out a comprehensive scheme of sewage in the town, such as that suggested by Dr Coughtrey in his address to the Council."

A notice of motion was given by Cr Jolly to the effect that the Town Clerk prepare a list of all rates in arrear since date of incorporation.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the Mayor.

BANNOCKBURN & CARRICK RANGE MINERS' ASSOCIATION.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Committee of the Bannockburn Miners' Association was held on Wednesday evening, June 3. Present: The President, Messrs Smiddy, Stewart, Menzies, and Behrens.

The outward correspondence was read as follows:—To Mr MacKellar on the subject of commonage for the Bannockburn and Carrick Range; and to the Chief Postmaster in reference to the removal of the Bannockburn post-office.

The inward correspondence consisted of a letter from the Chief Postmaster in answer to that sent, offering to recommend a salary of £5 per annum to a postmaster. After discussion it was proposed by Mr Behrens, and seconded by Mr Stewart, that an answer be sent, calling attention to the fact that the Bannockburn correspondence, as it appears, is not a fair estimate of its amount, as a very large proportion of letters are addressed to the Cromwell post-office; and asking that a salary of £10 per annum be granted, and a sum of £25 for the erection of a small room for the purposes of a post-office.

It was proposed by Mr Behrens, seconded by Mr Stewart, and carried, "That the editor of the *Cromwell Argus* be respectfully asked to publish each week the applications lodged in Court for hearing on the following Court-day, as it is of great importance in many cases to miners."

Mr Menzies proposed, and it was seconded by Mr Smiddy, "That the parties holding petition lists in the matter of the Government purchase of the Bannockburn Bridge be written to, requesting them to forward their respective lists to the Secretary at the earliest opportunity; and that, on their receipt, he at once forward them to Mr MacKellar for presentation before the rising of the Council."—Carried.

It was agreed that the quarterly meeting of members of the Association be advertised for July 1, at 7 p.m.

On the motion of Mr Behrens, seconded by Mr Menzies, the thanks of the Association were tendered to Mr MacKellar for his prompt action in the matter of the removal of the post-office.

A vote of thanks to the President brought the meeting to a conclusion.

PROVINCIAL COUNCIL.

FRIDAY, MAY 29.

Mr MacKellar presented a petition from the Mayor and Town Councillors of Cromwell, with reference to the extension of the Tokomairiro and Lawrence railway.

The Gold-fields Committee reported on the petition of Kirton and party, who prayed for a reward for the discovery of the Orepuki gold-fields; and on the petition of John Aldred, who prayed for a reward as the prospector of the Longwood gold-field—that the petitioners had no claim on the Government.

SALE OF AURIFEROUS LAND.

This subject came up, on the motion of Mr M'Lean. The debate will be found in full on our seventh page.

MONDAY, JUNE 1.

Mr De Loutour presented a petition from 948 miners, praying the Government to defend the action in connection with the Maerewhenua water pollution case.

After the transaction of some unimportant business, Mr Reid brought forward the remainder of his resolutions *in re* Railways. Number two of the resolutions, after debate, was carried; and the debate on number three was adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3.

Mr Turnbull made his Financial Statement, a short summary of which was given in our telegrams last week.

The resignation of the Speaker, (which will be found explained in an extract from the *Daily Times* elsewhere,) occasioned some discussion, and it was proposed that the House should adjourn. Mr Gillies, however, had no wish for this, and business proceeded.

After some unimportant matters had been disposed of, Mr Reid brought up his third railway resolution, and after considerable opposition and the failure of many amendments, it was eventually carried on the voices.

THURSDAY, JUNE 4.

SMALL CULTIVABLE AREAS FOR MINERS.

Mr R. Clarke moved—"That in the opinion of this Council it is desirable that provision be made in the Gold-fields Regulations of this Province to enable holders of miner's rights to occupy, by virtue of certificate granted by the Warden, for purposes of cultivation, an area of land upon any Gold-field not exceeding in any one case ten acres. Such land to be held subject to resumption for mining purposes without compensation, except as against fence or crop; that the certificate be annual, and the land be chargeable with rent at the rate of not exceeding one shilling per acre per annum, payable in advance. And that a respectful Address be presented to His Honor the Superintendent, requesting that he will be pleased to give effect to this resolution."

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

On the item of the salary of the Secretary for Gold-fields, L.400,

Mr Fish moved that the item should be postponed.

This was ruled out of order, and Mr Fish then moved that the item be struck out, as no one had been appointed to the office. He stated that the vacant office was kept by the Government as a bait to dangle before the noses of certain honourable members, in case of another vote of want of confidence.

The Chairman then ruled the motion out of order.

Mr Fish then moved that the item should be reduced by L.399.

The motion was lost on a division, the voting being—Ayes, 7: Noes, 21.

Mr Fish then moved the reduction of the item by L.398.

This was lost.

Mr J. C. Brown moved a reduction by L.397.

This was lost.

Mr M'Dermid then moved a reduction by L.50.

Mr J. C. Brown moved an amendment to the effect that the item should be reduced by L.396.

Mr Fish then stated his intention of withdrawing his opposition, as the Government would not give way.

Mr Brown's motion was lost.

Mr Brown then moved that progress should be reported, and leave asked to sit again presently.

The motion was lost.

Mr De Loutour moved—"That the item should be reduced L.395."

The motion was lost.

Mr J. C. Brown then moved—"That progress should be reported."

The Hon. Dr Menzies suggested that after the division the House should adjourn for a few minutes for refreshment. Seeing that the divisions were carried—16 and 17 to 2, and 14 to 5, and since the minority appeared to be quite determined to make a night of it, he thought it was a waste of power on the part of the majority to continue dividing as they had been doing. He would suggest that the majority might lighten their labours by dividing into two or three watches of seven or eight, after the adjournment for refreshment; and then do the work in turns of three or four hours. He would suggest that the majority should adopt such a course if the minority of two or three continued their senseless obstruction.

The motion for reporting progress was lost on a division.

A short adjournment then took place, and when the House resumed,

Mr Brown moved that the item should be reduced by L.394.

A motion to report progress was made, and lost on a division by 18 against 10. The following is the division list:—

Ayes: Bastings (teller), J. C. Brown, H. Clark, De Loutour, Fish, Reeves, Green, Hazlett, M'Dermid (teller), M'Kenzie, and Turton.

Noes: Allan, Daniel, Henderson, Ireland, Kinross, Lumsden, Menzies, Mellison, MacKellar, M'Lean, M'Neil, Rogers, Shand, Stout (teller), Turnbull, Webster, Wilson, and Wood (teller).

The motion for reduction of the sum by L.394 was also lost on a division. Several other motions for reporting progress and proposing to reduce the sum by L.1 were also lost. The minority were still dividing the House when our reporters left,—shortly after midnight.

They do things properly in Christchurch. Inspector Pender, who for many years has had the oversight of the police in that city, is about to be transferred to Timaru, and residents testify the irapreciation of his zeal and ability by presenting him with a gold watch and chain and a tea-service, the sugar-basin of which contained 250 sovereigns.

Resignation of the Speaker.

Some little excitement was caused in the Provincial Council yesterday by the temporary resignation of the Speaker, Mr J. L. Gillies. In the debate which followed the delivery of the Financial Statement, Mr Turnbull alluded to the Speaker's ruling on Monday, by which the delivery of the Financial Statement had to be postponed, and characterized that ruling as one that was unprecedented and unjustifiable. Mr Gillies shortly after read a letter he had written to the Superintendent, tendering his resignation. After midnight, when all the business on the Order Paper had been disposed of, Mr Gillies, referring to what he had stated in the afternoon, said that in accordance with the rules of the House he would resign his position as Speaker. He thought it was his duty to resign to the Council itself. He then left the Chair. Mr Reid moved that Mr M'Glashan should take the chair. This being agreed to, Mr Reid expressed his very great regret for what had occurred, stating that he believed it arose from mere warmth of feeling on both sides. He thought he was only giving expression to the sentiments of every honourable member when he said that Mr Gillies had filled the office of Speaker in a more satisfactory manner than any other member could have filled it. Mr Turnbull also addressed the Council, fully concurring with what Mr Reid had said. Mr Gillies made a few remarks in reply, thanking the previous speakers for their testimony as to the way in which he had fulfilled the duties of his office, but pointing out that the reason which led to his resignation was not the personal attack upon himself, but the attack made upon the House. On Monday last he had simply stated what his ruling would be; and the House endorsed his view. He maintained that it would deprive the office of Speaker of all the weight that should attach to it in keeping order in the House, if he should calmly allow himself to be attacked for a decision given by the House. After some conciliatory remarks from Mr Stout, Mr Reid moved the following resolution:—"That this Council, having every confidence in the impartiality of Mr Gillies as Speaker of the House, respectfully requests that he will again allow himself to be nominated to that office; and that he do now take the Chair of this Council as Speaker." Mr Turnbull seconded the motion. Mr Gillies then assured the honorable member at the head of the Government that he did not give the ruling in question with any intention of taking up a position of antagonism to the Government; he did so under the belief that he was acting in accordance with the Standing Orders. He heartily thanked the honorable member for the frank manner in which he had explained to the House and to himself. He trusted that their friendship both as members of the Council and as private individuals, which was of very many years' standing, would not be at all interrupted by what had taken place. He would be most happy to agree to the request now made that he should resume his office as Speaker. This announcement was received with applause, and Mr Reid's motion was then agreed to unanimously.—*Daily Times*, June 4.

Population of the British Empire.

The population of the British Empire, including India and the Colonies, as well as the three kingdoms, is, at the present time, 234,000,000. The people included in this vast sum inhabit a territorial area of 7,769,449 square miles, upon which are 2,200 towns and villages, containing 44,142,851 houses or dwellings. Remark upon these figures, the *Times* says:—"In the palmiest days of Rome the Empire was numbered, imperfectly and loosely; but Gibbon, no reckless computer, fixed the population of the Imperial Dominion, with its vast area of 1,600,000 square miles, at the moderate figure of 120,000,000." The British Empire is thus seven times as large as the old Roman Empire at its best, and contains thrice the number of its inhabitants. "The whole of this vast domain," says the same paper, "has been either settled or conquered by the English race, drawing strength and ardour from these little islands, which can now boast, after having peopled another hemisphere, of a population of their own numbering more than 31,000,000."

Some of the results of bringing out a low class of immigrants are already beginning to be felt. Yesterday a brute in human form, recently arrived, was committed for trial for biting off a policeman's nose; and two young ladies, one of whom recently arrived by the Asia, were charged before the Magistrate with stealing a pocket-book containing a sum of money. The younger of the two was stated to have been an inmate of a workhouse in the old country. Truly these are anything but a desirable class of immigrants.—*Guardian*.

The inhabitants of the Cromwell district are sometimes puzzled to know which is the best and cheapest establishment to purchase their supplies of drapery and clothing at. They should no longer remain in doubt on that score. If they will only pay one visit to W. TALBOYS' London House, they will discover for themselves that it is not only the cheapest but the best store at which to deal for these articles. Mr Talboys has made arrangements to import his stock direct from the Home markets, and the public can rest assured that everything will be sold by him at an advance only sufficient to repay the original cost, and return a fair percentage on the outlay. Every article in Mr Talboys' establishment is marked in plain figures, from which no abatement is ever made. A fuller description of the stock will be found in advertisement in another column.—[A.D.T.]

SALE OF AURIFEROUS LANDS.

and that one depended, to a certain extent, on the other. He would oppose the motion.

Mr. J. C. Brown said it was evident that the mover of the resolution had some other motive than the disposal of auriferous lands. There was one very important part with reference to the sale of auriferous land. If the motion was adopted, a great deal of revenue would be lost to the Province. There was no doubt that the object of the motion was to get at the other lands, for it included the auriferous and non-auriferous lands, and the mover would not be the last to take advantage of it if it was passed. The honorable member then alluded to the immigration system, and the necessity for the prevention of the alienation of large blocks of land. When the end of our borrowing powers came, we should have to resort to direct taxation, and the sooner this principle was recognised the better. (Hear, hear.) He had an amendment to propose, which, sooner or later, would meet with the approval of the House. "In the opinion of this House, the only way to provide for the proper and profitable occupation of mineral, agricultural, and pastoral lands, is by leasing instead of selling them. 2nd. That, in order to provide for the deficiency in revenue caused by this, an income and land tax be imposed. 3rd. That a respectful Address be presented to His Honor the Superintendent, requesting him to urge the Colonial Government to introduce the necessary Bills in the Colonial Parliament to carry out the foregoing resolutions." (Hear, hear, and laughter.)

Mr. Stout said that a statement had that night been made with reference to a former debate, in which he referred to the "unearned increment" of the land. The honorable member then proceeded to quote from John Stuart Mill on the subject, to show that the basis of the principle of the State being the landlord was asserted. If he wished to take up the time of the Council he could show that the principle was not only used in England but in other parts of Europe. Other writers beside Mill had argued in favour of the principle. The question of population and the area of agricultural land had long before been brought up prominently before the people of this Province, and other Provinces too. Where the land had been monopolised in large blocks it remained unimproved, and if the same rate of sale of agricultural land were maintained in this Province there would be no more agricultural land in twenty years. Then we should have as much population as we could bear, and the land-owners would gradually become an aristocracy. He feared it was too late to adopt the system of leasing the land here—(no, no)—for the people had been too much educated to look upon the land as a means of paying current expenditure. It was impossible here to conserve our lands if all districts were clamorous for public works. All our public works must come out of loan, and the interest and sinking fund must come out of direct taxation, or this view of the matter must be dropped, and we must look upon it as one of revenue. Without what was proposed, there was no possible method of conserving the land. The parting with the freehold on the gold-fields was not the mere parting with auriferous lands, but new discoveries and prospecting were prevented. We must reserve this right on the gold-fields, and this could not possibly be done if the freehold of the land be parted with. The gold-mining interest would be destroyed by such a course. The question which might at first look theoretical, was in reality a pressing practical question. There was more reason for reserving the mineral lands than the agricultural and pastoral lands. Let them look at what had happened in a small way in this Province by the sale of coal-producing lands. This was simply giving to private individuals a monopoly of the capital of the country to work or waste as they thought fit. When the honorable member moved this motion, he to a certain extent, and with the reservation that had been made, carried the present land question to its legitimate conclusion—to its bitter end. In discussing this amendment, he hoped honorable members would discuss it in a proper spirit. He believed firmly that if this system of leasing lands had been adopted in this Province, they would not have had the bitter struggles between the different interests that they had had, and other difficulties would not have arisen. If this had been adopted in the past we should have had a yearly increasing, in place of a yearly decreasing, revenue, and in place of requiring taxation, we should have been able to do without it, for when the leases fell in, their value would be increased. Every railway that was constructed would have increased the value of the land so much that the State would have been benefited. It had been said that if the leasing were adopted the tenants would not take so much trouble, and that there would not be such good farming. Let them look at what was the case in the Lothians in Scotland, where the tenants were the best farmers. There, and in England, where they had not the advantages of Crown tenants, the land was improved year after year. The best proof in a matter of this kind was an appeal to facts, and the land-lords in England had not farmed their lands so well as had their tenants, who received no compensation for their improvements at all. If the leasing system were adopted here, there might be a small compensation for improvements allowed, and then each shipload of immigrants who came here would directly benefit the State. To prevent the danger that threatened, they should insist upon a Land Tax and an Income Tax. (Applause.)

The amendment was put and negatived on a division, the result being—

Ayes, 14: Bastings, J. C. Brown (teller), G. F. C. Browne, Daniel, Davie, De Lantour, Hazlett, Ireland, Kinross, Lumsden (teller), M'Dermid, M'Glashan, MacKellar, Reeves (teller), Stout, Sumpter, Wood.

Noes, 17: Allan, H. Clark, Davie (teller), De Lantour, Haggitt, Henderson, M'Dermid, M'Glashan, M'Kenzie, M'Lean (teller), M'Neil, Reid, Roberts, Rogers, Shand, Webster, Wood.

Pair: Aye, R. Clarke; No, W. H. Reynolds.

Mr. De Lantour said that he had advocated a

system of restricted free selection based on Mr. Bradshaw's Bill introduced last session, that was on the Victorian Act of 1869, which had worked well, and he would like to see such an Act adopted here.

Mr. M'Dermid opposed the motion, and shortly explained his reasons. The principle upon which he proposed to carry out the land laws of the Colony were the principles adopted and carried out by the Maoris 200 years before white people came here. (No.) Unless the land was possessed by individuals there would never be any "unearned increment." They all got a share of the unearned increment, and the honorable member who moved the motion had some of the "unearned increment" of his land in his pocket at the present time. (Laughter.) People would not labour except for themselves.

Mr. M'Lean spoke in reply, and asked what prosperity the principle of the State keeping possession of the land had produced in China and the East? He also alluded to the fact that America had not tried to retain one acre of land.

The House then divided on the original motion, which was negatived, the division being as follows:—

Ayes, 4: Fish, M'Lean (teller), Rogers, Webster (teller).

Noes, 23: Allan, Bastings, J. C. Brown (teller), G. F. C. Browne, Daniel, Davie, De Lantour, Hazlett, Ireland, Kinross, Lumsden (teller), M'Dermid, M'Glashan, MacKellar, M'Kenzie, Reeves, Roberts, Shand, Stout, Sumpter, Wilson, Wood.

Mr. Fish said that he wished to explain why he had voted as he did vote on this occasion. In order to force a division to be recorded he voted with the Ayes, though his sympathies were entirely with the Noes.

The Uncertainties of Quartz Reefing.

(Daily Times.)

Quartz and quartz workings are delicate things to write about, and equally delicate in which to invest money. A little knowledge of quartz is a very "dangerous thing." Mining engineers and skilled geologists often find their predictions falsified, and their hopes fallacious. A lode well defined has frequently been found extending over a long distance, where lode and walls disappear as though they never had a defined existence, leaving no clue whatever as to where they can again be found. In Cornish parlance, they have "heaved" away. In a country which has had such an unstable youth as New Zealand, this "heaving" may be looked for as common. Again, a man may have the reef before him at a considerable depth and of good quality, when the quartz will run to threads, and "a horse" fill the place where the quartz is not. These "horses," which in this Colony are generally of soft slate taking the place of the stone, are often many fathoms in length and height, and you only know their dimensions when you have driven through them and had their boundaries defined, at a no inconsiderable cost. Sometimes, when "breaking" stone, you observe it becomes easier "to get," threads of clay appear, and a little further the quartz runs out and "mullock," generally worthless, is found in its place. A reef, some two or three feet in thickness, paying, say, 15dwts or 20dwts to the ton, has often been found running for a considerable distance, when all at once the walls open out, and the stone becomes fifteen or twenty feet thick, yielding perhaps only 1dwt or 2dwts to the ton. Further, in the best paying reefs, as in alluvial ground, there are blank patches. In lode working, a man can only be certain of what he can see. These difficulties are common to all countries, and have been manifested in our Provinces frequently. In addition to the above obstacle, New Zealand has had others to contend against. She has had very few skilled men among her population fitted to fill the post of a mining manager. These she has had, with one or two exceptions, she has paid niggardly, and grudgingly, and subjected to unwarranted interference. A mining manager who understands his business, does not like to be told by a baker or a publican how to manage a mine; and that more especially when his pay is small, and his skill is underrated. He simply adopts another means of livelihood, or goes to another country. Shareholders, as a rule, only wish for present dividends, careless of the future; and are like the daughters of the horse-leech crying, "Give! give! give!" Mining and sharebroking are different occupations, but when mining is made subordinate to the shareholder or broker, the almost invariable outcome is failure, or swindles analogous to that of "The Green Harp." The battery is the only test of a reef. Specimens are no guide whatever, their general use being to ensnare the unwary. Not many months since your reporter saw some specimens wonderfully rich in a broker's window. It was in another Province in New Zealand. He looked at them carefully, and said to the broker, "Please remove those specimens from the case, so that I may see them through a microscope." The broker was courteous, but decided. "I do not wish to have them removed," was his answer; and then I knew an artist had been at work. I have known some of the richest specimens I have seen come out of a worthless and unworkable leader. Even when broken out of a reef they form no criterion, for gold is patchy. Let no man buy into a reef on his specimen vision.

A Vallego young lady, about to go off in the cars, stepped into the dark sitting-room of the depot to kiss her friend Sarah goodbye. Owing to the darkness she didn't hit Sarah, but careened on a Chinaman, and didn't find out the mistake until John began yelling, "Whatee for you so choke me: Hi yah! No squeeze so much!" One yell, a flopping of feminine garments, a slammed door, and the girl was gone.

A Mother-in-Law's Value.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

Last week a young German girl named Amelia Donnerschag, having a trustful confidence in the laws of her country, especially as expounded by Banyon, went before that Justice, and began a suit for 200dols. against August Behrens for breach of promise. She would have sued for more, but 200dols. is the limit of the jurisdiction of a justice, and that was the reason why she stopped at that figure, not but what she esteemed her lover to be worth a much higher sum. A warrant was issued, and the case came up yesterday. All the parties were in attendance. The complainant stated that she had known the defendant in Germany; and had become engaged to him there. He had emigrated to this country in order to earn a home, and she had followed in the course of a year. Soon after her arrival, finding him in good circumstances, she pressed him to fulfil his promise, but he refused to do so. Hence the suit. The Justice asked the young man if he had anything to say in his behalf, and he stated he had.

Mr. Behrens—As the young lady says, your Honor, I was engaged to her in Germany, where she was living with her father. I came to Chicago and boarded at the house of her sister and mother, who were living in Division-street, and I lived with them for nine months. During that nine months I had many opportunities to watch the ways of this young lady's mother, and I was not pleased with them at all.

At this point the brow of the Justice unbent. His manner, which had been particularly gloomy, began to change, and he looked with something of friendliness upon Mr. Behrens.

"Excuse me," said the Judge, "I should like to ask you a few questions:—Did this woman say that she intended to live with you after you were married? Did she inform you that she was ready to take the care of the household off your hands? Did she ask you to let her save up your money? Did she say that she could take care of it a great deal better than you could?"

"Yes," said Mr. Behrens.

"Go on," said the Judge.

Mr. Behrens—When this young lady came over here from Germany, she did ask me to marry her, and I was ready to do it and I told her I was. But she said that her mother must live with us and keep house for us. I told her that I had watched the ways of her mother, and that I was not pleased with them; that I loved her very deeply and was ready to marry her, but did not wish to marry her mother also, who was a woman of lordly and unpleasant habits, and insisted upon feeding me too much on cabbage, a vegetable I have always had a dislike for. I am ready, your Honor, to marry her now, providing that she will leave her mother out in the cold; but I will not marry the old woman; I have made up my mind to that no matter what comes.

The Justice—Now, let me ask you, my young friend, which would you rather do, pay down the 200dol., or marry the young lady and have her mother live with you.

Mr. Behrens (firmly)—I will pay the 200dols.

The Justice—Allow me to shake hands with you. I envy your firmness. There was a period in the life of this Court, Mr. Behrens, when it was placed in circumstances somewhat similar to your own. If it had had the moral courage which you possess it would have been saved about twenty-five years of misery and unhappiness. The alternative was presented to this Court whether it would marry a young lady and her mother or whether it would pay 125dols. in gold. This Court was poor at the time. It was earning an unsatisfactory living at the restaurant business. It yielded. It took the young woman and the mother-in-law, and kept the 125dols. For a quarter of a century this Court regretted its hasty action. It is glad to meet a man who cherishes happiness more than he does money. The order of the Court is that the defendant stands discharged, and the complainant, who has been trying to bring a man into slavery to a mother-in-law, be fined 10dols. and costs.

During the debate on the running of Sunday trains in the Provincial Council on Wednesday, Mr. M'Dermid made a somewhat good retort on Mr. Stout, who was glibly twisting texts of Scripture. Mr. M'Dermid said that it has often been remarked that anybody could drive a coach and four through laws human, but he began to think that that had got so common that lawyers, in the person of his friend Mr. Stout, just through sheer desire to elevate themselves above the ordinary run of their fellow-mortals, and to make it appear that they were wise above what was written, were trying to find a loophole as an excuse for driving a coach and four through laws divine.

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CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,

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(late of the Clyde Hotel),

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THOMAS HAWTHORNE begs to inform his old friends and acquaintances that he has taken for a term of years the above Hotel, where he hopes to receive a call from them. The Bendigo Hotel contains every accommodation, and the present proprietor's only aim will be to give satisfaction to his customers.

The comforts of a home, combined with the conveniences of a hotel, are to be found at

HAWTHORNE'S

BENDIGO HOTEL.

Good Stabling, with an efficient groom.

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THEYERS & BECK beg to announce that they are prepared to supply their SPARKLING XXXX ALES in any quantity.

Delivered free of cartage within twenty miles.

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Any orders for Sales in the Cromwell District may be left at the ARGUS Office, and will meet with prompt attention.

Patent Medicine

NERVOUSNESS—DEBILITY—LOSS OF POWER—SPERMATORRHEA—THE INDISCRETIONS OF EARLY YOUTH—SYPHILITIC DISEASES.

In all the above cases, arising from errors and the yielding to the passions, no time should be lost to at once arrest the progress of disease.

DR L. L. SMITH has devoted himself for twenty years in the colony to the practice of this branch of his profession, while previously in England he was the pupil of, and practiced with, the celebrated Dr R. T. Culverwell, the only medical practitioner who ever exclusively adopted this as the sole branch of his profession.

Dr L. L. Smith hereby informs the public that he is the only legally-qualified medical man in this speciality of his profession; that others advertising are unqualified, and that, therefore, in pretending to be qualified, they are obtaining money under false pretences.

Dr L. L. Smith also warns the public against the quackeries advertised. If the taker of any of these advertised nostrums escape with his life, or his system be not thoroughly and irreparably undermined by them, he may look upon himself as the most fortunate mortal.

Dr L. L. Smith has been applied to by so many unfortunate broken-down young-old-men, utterly crushed in spirit, ruined in body, and flinched in pocket, that he deems it a duty to publish this to the world.

Those men and women who have been the victims of unprincipled charlatans frequently seek that recovery which is often beyond Dr Smith's control. When will the public understand that it is to their interest to consult a duly qualified medical man, who has made this his sole study, rather than apply to a number of ignorant impostors, who merely harp and prey upon their pockets and health?

Dr L. L. Smith has always stated that to warn the public of these quacksands is his chief reason for advertising.

In all cases of nervous debility, lowness of spirits, loss of power, pimples on the forehead, lassitude, inaptitude for business, impotency, drainage from the system, and the various effects of errors of youth, and bloodpoisoning from diseases previously contracted, Dr L. L. Smith invites sufferers to consult him, as he has no hesitation in stating that no medical man, either here or in England, has had the opportunities of prac-

Patent Medicines

tice and extraordinary experience which he has had. Therefore, those who really desire to be treated by one who is at the head of his profession in this branch of medical practice should lose no time in seeking his advice. Nor should anyone hurry without first consulting him.

Books published by the Doctor can be had on application to him.

The new Consulting Rooms are at 182 COLLINS-STREET EAST, MELBOURNE, Opposite the Melbourne Club, (late the residence of the Governor.)

Private Entrance is in Stephen-street South.

CONSULTATION FEE (by letter) L. 1.

Medicines forwarded to all the Colonies, so packed as to avoid observation.

THE DOCTOR FOR ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Chest Complaints.

No diseases are more frequent, few more dangerous, than affections of the respiratory organs. The first symptoms of catarrh, bronchitis, and influenza may always be radically removed by Holloway's renowned Pills. They quickly remedy any temporary stagnation of blood, relieve any over-gorged veins, moderate the hurried breathing, and enable the lungs to do their office with ease and regularity. These Pills, by their purifying powers, cleanse the blood from all impurities, and fortify the system against consumption, asthma, and similar complaints.

Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, and Bowels.

From various causes these organs are frequently getting out of order, and require some suitable medicine to regulate them. Holloway's Pills affect this object with wonderful celerity and certainty. They do not distress the system, or weaken the frame; they thoroughly invigorate the digestive organs. They gently excite the stomach and liver, stimulate the kidneys to perform their functions efficiently, and act upon the bowels without griping or any other annoyance. Again, taken an hour before dinner, they cannot be equalled as a "Dinner Pill," as they entirely prevent acidity, flatulency, nausea, and biliousness.

Windy or Watery Dropsy.

Whoever is afflicted with these complaints should at once have recourse to Holloway's Pills. They act most energetically on the glandular and absorbent system, purify the blood, and impart a vigour which age or other causes may have temporarily taken away. They excite the kidneys to increased activity, and thereby stimulate the absorbents to remove the fluid already collected.

Disorders Peculiar to Women.

There is no medicine equal to Holloway's Pills for correcting the ailments incidental to females. They may be taken with safety for any irregularity of the system, as they remove all causes of malady, and so restore, by their grand purifying properties, females of all ages to robust health.

Influenza, Diphtheria, and Sore Throats. How all important it is to check the first departure from health! all may do so by taking Holloway's Pills, without risk or restriction. In all diseases affecting the blood, nerves, and muscles, or in cases of fever, sore throat, colds, coughs, asthma, and shortness of breath, the earlier they are taken the better.

Children's Complaints.

Diseases incidental to children, such as feverish attacks, scarlet fever, measles, and all diseases of the skin, may be immediately checked, and soon cured, by these purifying Pills, which may be reduced to a powder, and given in doses of one, two, or three nightly, according to the age of the sufferer. Holloway's Ointment is soothing, cooling, and healing, and is better adapted than any other remedy for all external ailments.

Indigestion, Bile, and Sick Headaches.

No organ in the human body is so liable to disorder as the liver, and none is more apt, when neglected, to become seriously diseased. When nausea, flatulency, or acidity on the stomach, warns us that digestion is not proceeding properly, Holloway's Pills regulate every function, give strength to every organ, speedily remove all causes of indigestion, bile, and sick headaches, and effect a permanent cure.

Lumbago, Rheumatism, and Gout.

In these diseases, the blood is always in a highly inflammatory state; the stomach is also disordered, and the liver and kidneys unnaturally torpid. A few doses of these Pills, taken in time, will rectify all these symptoms by their cooling and purifying properties.

Holloway's Pills are the best Remedy known in the world for the following diseases:—

Ague	Inflammation
Asthma	Jandice
Bilious Complaints	Liver Complaints
Blotches on the Skin	Lumbago
Bowel Complaints	Piles
Colic	Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels	Retention of Urine
Cough	Scurvy, or King's Evil
Congestion	Sore Throats
Debility	Stones and Gravel
Dropsy	Secondary Symptoms
Dysentery	Tic Doloroux
Erysipelas	Tumours
Female Irregularities	Ulcers
Fever of all kinds	Veneral Affections
Fits	Worms of all kinds
Gout	Weakness, from whatever cause
Headache	&c. &c. &c.
Indigestion	

* * * There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients, in every disorder are affixed to each box, and can be had in any language—even in Chinese.

Cromwell (Otago, New Zealand):

Printed and published every Tuesday afternoon by the Proprietors, MATTHEWS & MACKELLAR, at their Printing Office, Melmore Terrace.

TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1874.